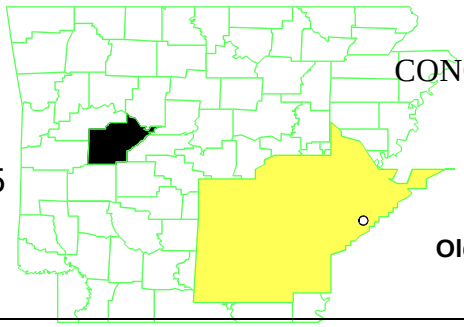
MIDLAND PRODUCTS
ARKANSAS
EPA ID# ARD980745665



EPA REGION 6
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 02
Yell County
Updated: July 7, 1997

Other Names:
Old Midland Products Company

Site Description

Location:
- Approximately 50 miles northwest of Little Rock, Arkansas.
- North of Highway 10 within Yell County.
- One-half mile east of Ola, Arkansas.

Population:
- Approximately 190 people live in this agricultural area.

Setting:
- A residence sits at the southwest corner of the site.
- Nearest drinking water well is approximately 400 feet west of the southwest corner of the site (at the Nieley residence).
- The site is on a flat area with a gentle north-northwest slope (2-3%).
- The total site is approximately 37 acres, with two acres of the site occupied by lagoons and the former treatment building (known as the "plant" area).
- Seven process lagoons range in surface areas from approximately 125 square feet to 7,200 square feet and have maximum depths of 3.5 feet and 6 feet.
- Runoff paths from the lagoon area feed into an intermittent stream which continues off-site.

Hydrology:
- The site is situated in the lower Atoka geologic formation which is characterized by numerous fractures and joints.
- Two water-bearing zones have been identified at the site; (1) the upper zone at 20 feet consists of shales and weathered bedrock, and (2) the lower zone at 40 feet consists of unweathered fractured bedrock.
- Ground water occurrence in the lower water-bearing zone is thought to be closely associated with joints and fractures in the bedrock.
- The nearby private drinking water well is reportedly screened at 80 feet.

Wastes and Volumes

From the Remedial Investigtion (RI), principal pollutants of concern at the site include:

- Pentachlorophenol: Maximum detected concentrations: Surface soil 790 ppm ground water (with non-aqueous phase liquid): 12,000 ppm lagoon sediments - 5,900 ppm (ppm = parts per million).

- Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons: Maximum detected concentrations: Surface soil:

14,000 ppm ground water (with non-aqueous phase liquid): 5,100 ppm lagoon sediments - 38,000 ppm

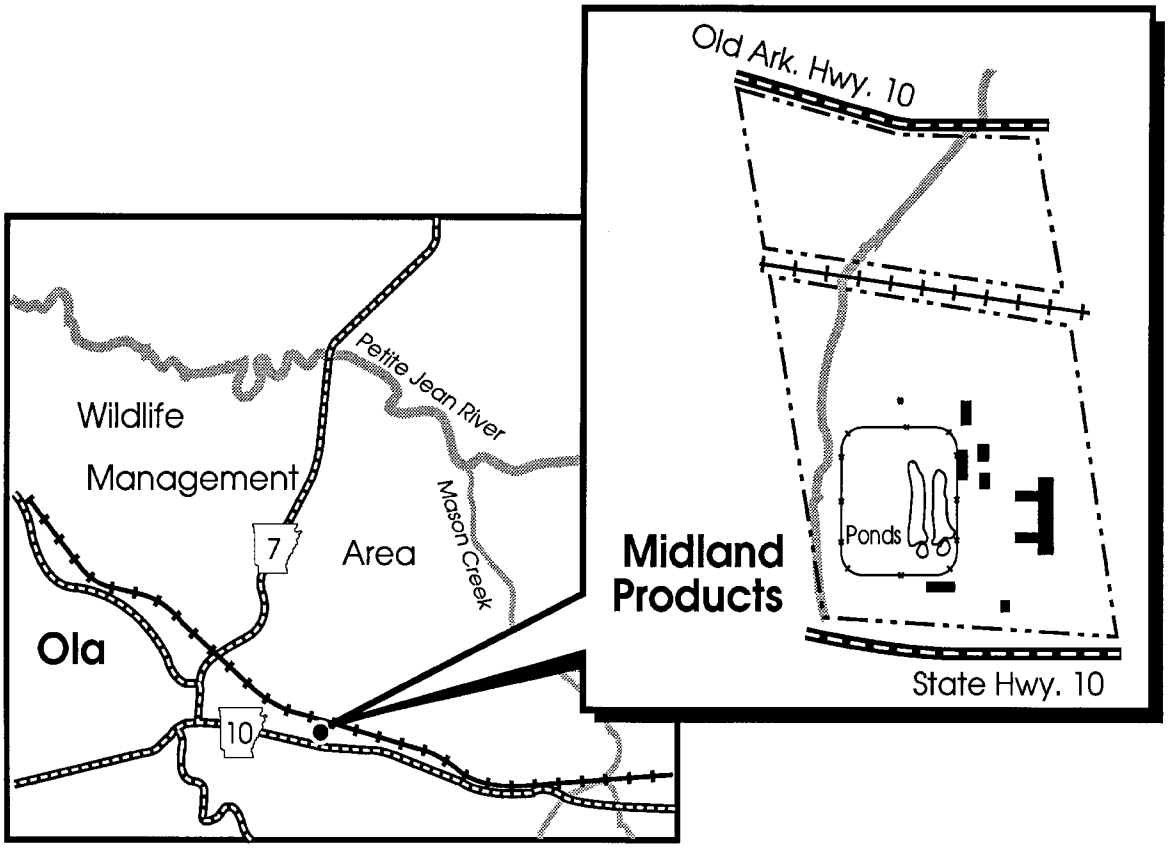
● Chlorinated dibenzo -dioxins and -furans (NB: 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalents): Maximum detected concentration: Surface soil - 0.095 ppb ground water (with non-aqueous phase liquid) 15.8 ppt lagoon sediments - 42.8 ppb (ppb = parts per billion)

● RI estimates of the total fluid volumes in the lagoon yields 620,000 gallons; the estimated volume of contaminated ground water is 450,000 gallons. The extent of soil contamination is estimated to be up to 60,000 cubic yards.

Site Assessment and Ranking

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Site HRS Score: 30.77
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 6/10/86
NPL Update: No. 2

Site Map and Diagram



The Remediation Process

Site History:

- A sawmill/wood preservative processing plant operated at the site from 1969 to 1979.
- The site area, less the lagoon area, was sold to the Plainview-Ola Economic Development Trust, Inc., in 1981.
- Remedial Action contract awarded to Chemical Waste Management on March 1, 1991.

Health Considerations:

- From exposure to contaminated on-site soils and/or run-off path sediments.
- From the ingestion of contaminated on-site soils and/or run-off path sediments.
- From the ingestion of contaminated ground water in the upper zone (not used as a drinking water source).
- From exposure to contaminated surface waters.

Other Environmental Risks:

- Migration of contaminants to the Petit Jean State Wildlife Management Area (1 mile north of the site) is possible via run-off.

Record of Decision

Signed: March 24, 1988

Soil Treatment:

- Thermal destruction of contaminated (> 1 ppm PCP) soils, sludges and sediments.
- Place ash on-site and cover with a vegetated soil layer.

Ground Water:

- Pumping and treating contaminated ground water.

Other Remedies Considered		Reason Not Chosen
1.	**Containment**	**Technically infeasible**
2.	**On-site Landfill**	**Violates Land Ban; high relative cost**
3.	**Biological Degradation**	**Technically questionable due to presence, though low, of dioxins**
4.	**No Action**	**Environmentally unacceptable**

Ground Water:

1.	**Containment/No Action**	**Same as above**
2.	**French Drain**	**Technically infeasible**

Community Involvement

- Community Involvement Plan: Developed 08/85, revised 12/88.
- Open houses and workshops: 05/86.
- Original Proposed Plan Fact Sheet and Public Meeting: 11/87.
- Original ROD Fact Sheet: 03/88.
- Milestone Fact Sheets: Open house 10/89; update 2/90 Arkansas Department of Pollution Control and Ecology (ADPC&E); Public Meeting (ADPC&E) 2/90; Periodic Remedial Action (RA) updates 3/92 through present (ADPC&E)
- Citizens on site mailing list: 10
- Constituency Interest: Moderate; politicians and residents were extremely concerned with the costs of the study. They do not oppose the remedy.

- Site Repository: Ola City Hall

Technical Assistance Grant

- Availability Notice: 01/89
- Letters of Intent Received: None
- Grant Award: N/A

Contacts

- **Remedial Project Manager (EPA):** Carlos Sanchez, 214/665-8507, Mail 6SF-AP
- **State Contact:** Clark McWilliams, 501/682-0850
- **Community Involvement Coord. (EPA):** Donn Walters, 214/665-6483, Mail 6SF-PO
- **Attorney (EPA):** Jon Weisberg, 214/665-2180, Mail Sta. 6SF-DL
- **State Coordinator (EPA):** Robie Hirt, 214/665-8079, Mail Sta. 6SF-AP
- **Prime Contractor:** ChemWaste Management

Cost Recovery

- PRPs Identified: 1
- Viable PRP: 0
- PRP search completed June 1988

Present Status and Issues

- The on-site incineration of the waste materials was completed in May 1993 with the treatment of 102,000 tons of creosote-contaminated sludges and soils.

- The ground water pump and treatment phase was started in October 1993 and is expected to be completed by 1998.

Benefits

As a result of the incineration of 102,000 tons of contaminated materials, a source of contamination that could affect the nearby community of Ola has been removed. The cleanup will prevent future contamination of the shallow ground water which could impact the wildlife refuge. The pump and treatment remedy of the shallow ground water will remove remaining contaminants at the site.